

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

6560-50

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Parts 51 & 52

[ ]

REQUIREMENTS FOR PREPARATION, ADOPTION AND SUBMITTAL OF  
IMPLEMENTATION PLANS; APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION  
OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

ACTION: Proposed rule

SUMMARY: This action adds a general definition of volatile organic compounds (VOC) to EPA's regulations governing the preparation of State implementation plans (SIP's) which are required under Title I of the Clean Air Act (Act). Today's action also incorporates this definition into various SIP-related rules, including EPA's new source review rules and the Federal implementation plan (FIP) rules for the Chicago area. The definition excludes a number of organic compounds from the definition of VOC on the basis that they are negligibly reactive and do not contribute to tropospheric ozone formation.

DATES: This rule is effective [30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER].

DOCKET: Pursuant to section 307(d)(1)(B), (I), and (U) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §7607(d)(1)(B), (I), and (U), this action is subject to the procedural requirements of section 307(d).

Therefore, EPA has established a public docket for this action, A-90-27, which is available for public inspection and copying between 8:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. -

3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, at EPA's Central Docket Section, South Conference Center, Room 4, 401 M Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Kent Berry, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Air Quality Management Division (MD-15), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711, phone (FTS) 629-5505, (919) 541-5505.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On June 28, 1989 (54 FR 27286),

EPA promulgated changes to its new source review rules at 40 CFR 51.165 (Permit Requirements); 51.166 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality); Part 51, Appendix S (Emission Offset Interpretative Ruling); 52.21 (Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality); and 52.24 (Statutory Restriction on New Sources). One of the changes made was to amend the definition of VOC in these rules to exclude the compounds EPA had previously determined to be negligibly reactive (see 42 FR 35314, July 8, 1977; 44 FR 32043, June 4, 1979; 45 FR 32424, May 15, 1980; 45 FR 48941, July 22, 1980; 54 FR 1987, January 18, 1989). On August 18, 1989, the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company (3M) filed a petition for review [Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company v. EPA, (D.C. Circuit No. 89-1500)] of these rules for EPA's failure to add certain perfluorocarbon (PFC) compounds to the list of exempt compounds that are negligibly reactive. On February 16, 1990, 3M submitted a rulemaking petition requesting EPA to take a number of associated actions with regard to PFC's.

On December 27, 1989 (54 FR 53088) and June 29, 1990 (55 FR 26814), as a result of a court order and Illinois' failure to adopt reasonably available control technology (RACT) for VOC sources in the Chicago area as required by the Act, EPA published proposed and final Federal RACT rules for the Chicago area of Illinois (Cook, Dupage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties). The rulemaking contained a definition of volatile organic material or volatile organic compound which, in effect, excluded from that definition certain organic compounds that EPA had determined in previously-issued policy statements were negligibly reactive and do not contribute to violations of the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ozone.

On March 18, 1991 (56 FR 11418), EPA revised the previously-issued policy statements and added five halocarbon compounds and four classes of perfluorocarbon compounds to the list of organic compounds which are considered negligibly reactive, do not contribute to violations of the ozone NAAQS, and may be excluded from SIP control measures intended to attain and maintain the ozone NAAQS. The compounds added to the negligibly-reactive list are listed in Table 1.

Table 1

Compound	Chemical Name	CAS Number
HCFC 124	Ethane, 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoro-	2837-89-0
HFC 125	Ethane, pentafluoro-	354-33-6
HFC 134	Ethane, 1,1,2,2,-tetrafluoro-	359-35-3

HFC 143a Ethane, 1,1,1-trifluoro-	420-46-2
HFC 152a Ethane, 1,1-difluoro	75-37-6

#### Four Classes of Perfluorocarbon Compounds

1. Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes.
2. Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations.
3. Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations.
4. Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

Proposed Actions. The EPA has determined that with respect to tropospheric ozone formation, the potential health and environmental impacts of the compounds that the Agency has determined to be negligibly-photochemically reactive (as reflected in March 18, 1991 revised policy statement) do not vary by location or use. Consequently, EPA believes that no purpose would be served by leaving the reactivity issue open to debate in individual SIP proceedings with respect to the compounds listed in the revised policy statement.

Therefore, on March 18, 1991 (56 FR 11387), EPA also proposed to add a general definition of VOC to 40 CFR Part 51 (Requirements for Preparation, Adoption and Submittal of Implementation Plans) to be used in all cases for developing SIP's to attain the ozone NAAQS. The proposed definition, to be codified at 40 CFR 51.100(s), tracked the definition of VOC currently promulgated in various sections of both Parts 51 and 52 (51.165; 51.166; Part 51, Appendix S; 52.21; 52.24; 52.741) by excluding the 15 chemicals EPA has previously determined to be negligibly reactive and by adding the chemicals listed in Table 1 to the negligibly-reactive list. In addition, EPA proposed that the definition of VOC in each of the above sections be replaced by a reference to the general definition at section 51.100(s). As indicated in the March 18, 1991 proposal, compounds that EPA has determined to be negligibly reactive may not be used for emissions netting [see, e.g., 40 CFR 51.166(b)(2)(i)], offsetting (see 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix S), or trading (see Emissions Trading Policy Statement, 51 FR 43814, December 4, 1986) with reactive VOC's for ozone purposes. Likewise, increases or decreases of the listed negligibly-reactive compounds are to be ignored completely in any new source review (NSR) applicability determinations.

Finally, the proposal indicated that if the proposed general definition were finally adopted, EPA would then withdraw as moot its revised policy statement on VOC reactivity.

The proposed revision to the Chicago FIP rules also proposed to delete a provision for a 1-year exclusion for four perfluorocarbon classes at the 3M Bedford Park facility in Cook County, Illinois. The provision which was proposed to be deleted from 40 CFR 52.741(a)(3) states:

In addition, for the 3M Bedford Park facility in Cook County, the following compounds shall not be considered as volatile organic material or volatile organic compounds (and are, therefore, to be treated as water for the purpose of calculating the "less water" part of the coating or ink composition) for a period of time not to exceed one year after the date EPA acts on 3M's petition, pending as of the date promulgation of this rule, which seeks to have these compounds classified as exempt compounds: cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes, cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations, cyclic branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations, and sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

The proposal indicated that upon final action on the proposed revision to the Chicago FIP, the exclusion for this facility will no longer be necessary since the proposed revision to the VOC definition allows these compounds to be excluded at all facilities in the counties covered by the FIP rules.

#### Comments on Proposal and EPA Responses

In accordance with section 307(d) of the amended Act, today's action is accompanied by a response to each of the significant comments, criticisms, and new data submitted in written or oral presentations during the comment period. Seven commenters submitted written comments in response to

EPA's March 18, 1991 proposal. Any significant comments and EPA's responses are summarized below. Finally, in the proposal for today's action, EPA indicated that interested persons could request that EPA hold a public hearing on the proposed action [see section 307(d)(5)(ii) of the amended Act]. The EPA received no such requests for a public hearing and, therefore, did not hold one.

Comment: One commenter noted that EPA's concern about the difficulties in measuring exempt VOC's used in paints and other coatings is not applicable to PFC's since current uses of PFC's do not include coatings.

Response: While this fact may reduce EPA's concern about the examples illustrating potential measurement difficulties that were discussed in the proposal, the Agency still believes that it is necessary for the purpose of determining compliance with today's action and other related actions to retain the proposed provisions allowing EPA or a State to require a source owner to provide monitoring methods and monitoring results demonstrating the amount of negligibly-reactive compounds in the source's emissions. The commenter also urged EPA to carry forward the VOC definition to other related ozone SIP actions. As indicated above, this is the Agency's intent.

Comment. Another commenter urged that EPA finalize its proposal of October 24, 1983 (48 FR 49097) to add perchloroethylene to the list of negligibly-reactive VOC's. The commenter further asserted that "[t]here is no justification for control of this substance as a smog precursor."

Response. The March 18, 1991 proposed rule and simultaneous revision to EPA's negligible reactivity policy statement were largely in response to administrative petitions by 3M and the Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy (see 56 FR 11387 and 56 FR 11418). Thus, EPA expressly indicated that the proposed rule was "strictly limited to whether EPA should codify in regulatory form its current reactivity policy" and "does not extend to compounds not presently listed as negligibly reactive" (see 56 FR 11388, col. 3). Therefore, the commenter's request that EPA review the negligible reactivity of a compound not presently included in the existing reactivity policy is outside the scope of the proposed rule and today's final action.

There are additional impediments to addressing perchloroethylene in today's action. The 1983 "proposal" referenced by the commenter was a proposed revision to EPA's



policy statement on negligibly reactive VOC's. No regulatory language was proposed, and EPA did not suggest that it would adopt any final regulation pursuant to the notice. As such, the 1983 action was published in the notices section of the FEDERAL REGISTER. Also, as suggested, EPA's then-existing policy statement was never finally revised to include perchloroethylene among the negligibly-reactive VOC's. In comparison, today's action promulgates a recently-proposed regulation addressing negligibly-reactive VOC's consistent with EPA's existing policy and codifies appropriate regulatory language, including a formal definition of VOC's. Thus, EPA could not take final regulatory action on the 1983 proposed revision to a policy statement in today's final rulemaking. Rather, EPA would have to first re-propose a regulatory definition of VOC's that excluded perchloroethylene. Such a course would interpose significant delay in this rulemaking. The EPA declines to take this path.

In sum, EPA limited the scope of this rulemaking to codification of its existing policy. If in this rulemaking, and in similar circumstances, EPA was required to address as a final regulatory matter every potentially related issue, Agency action would become increasingly intractable and in some cases virtually stymied [see also *Group Against Smog & Pollution v. U.S. EPA*, 665 F.2d 1284 (D.C. Cir. 1981) (affirming EPA's discretion to limit reasonably the scope of rulemaking proceedings)]. Further, as discussed below, an administrative remedy exists for those seeking treatment of compounds as negligibly reactive.

Comment. One commenter requested that the VOC definition (1) specify a test method for determining negligible photochemical reactivity for the purpose of excluding other substances, (2) specify a vapor pressure cutoff (e.g., 0.1 mm of mercury at standard conditions) for exclusion of VOC's on the basis of their low volatility without regard to their atmospheric chemistry, and (3) allow for comparison of reactivity constants, i.e.,  $k_{OH}$ , with ethane to determine negligible reactivity. As noted previously, the March 1991 proposal was limited to formal codification of EPA's existing policy statement on negligibly-reactive compounds [see previous discussion and 56 FR at 11388, col. 3 (March 18, 1991)]. The EPA did not intend to place into question in this rulemaking the consideration of whether additional compounds are negligibly reactive or its policy approach for determining what qualifies as a negligibly-reactive

compound. The commenter has requested a fundamental revision of EPA's present policy. The commenter noted that EPA's proposed definition of VOC's included any compounds which participate in atmospheric photochemical reactions and excluded from regulation as VOC's only specified organic compounds. The commenter asserted that this definition exceeds the Agency's statutory authority and requested instead that EPA codify a definition of VOC's which allows for the exclusion of any compounds meeting, for example, certain vapor pressure cutoffs or other tests.

The EPA disagrees with the commenter's suggestion that EPA's definition of VOC exceeds its statutory authority to regulate ozone precursors. The EPA's definition embodies a reasonable policy choice to regulate organic compounds as VOC's absent an adequate showing and determination by EPA that a particular compound is negligibly reactive. There are tens of thousands of organic compounds in commerce. Further, almost every organic compound in the ambient air in a gaseous form is reactive. Only a very small percentage of the thousands of volatile organic compounds in commerce may be negligibly reactive. While it may be theoretically possible to craft a definition of VOC that includes test methods, vapor pressures, or other indicia of reactivity, this effort would involve a significant commitment of EPA's time and resources, including significant technical and policy analyses. The commenter himself did not present any technical data supporting his recommendations. The EPA has carefully weighed the prudence of revisiting its policy in today's final action considering, for example, the potential public resources involved and competing Agency priorities. Because there are thousands of organic compounds at issue and because a very small fraction of these compounds may be reactive, EPA has concluded that it is an administrative necessity and reasonable to define VOC to include all organic compounds except those EPA has determined to be negligibly reactive. The EPA's policy choice also was informed by the reasonable avenue for recourse available to those who disagree with EPA's policy approach. As the commenter acknowledged, EPA has reviewed and granted administrative petitions or formal requests seeking treatment of compounds as negligibly reactive. In fact, today's action effectively codifies in regulatory form EPA's approval of several such requests [see, e.g., 56 FR 11418 (March 18, 1991) revising EPA's then-existing policy on negligibly-reactive VOC's in light of two formal requests



from 3M and the Alliance for Responsible CFC Policy]. Now that EPA's existing policy has been formally codified, those seeking treatment of compounds as negligibly reactive could file an administrative petition with EPA requesting revision of the regulatory definition of VOC's [see 5 U.S.C. §553(e)]. The EPA's balancing of complex policy considerations here is precisely the type of inquiry EPA has been charged with in carrying out its many statutory duties. In sum, the policy approach embodied in EPA's definition of VOC is reasonably related to the statutory goal of ensuring attainment and maintenance of the ozone NAAQS and is a policy choice clearly within the Agency's discretion.

Comment. Two commenters urged that EPA make clear that it will be reviewing ozone SIP's with a view to assuring that "excluded" compounds, however they may be regulated under State or local law, are not regulated as VOC's as part of an federally-approved SIP.

Response. As EPA has stated previously (45 FR 48941, July 22, 1980), the Agency will not approve or enforce measures controlling substances EPA has determined to be negligibly reactive as part of a federally-approved ozone SIP.

However, EPA will not disapprove a plan regulating negligibly-reactive substances or otherwise seek to require States to exclude chemicals on EPA's list of negligibly-reactive compounds from their ozone SIP's. Under section 116 of the Act, States generally have the authority to go beyond the minimum Federal requirements of the Act. Accordingly, if a State chooses to regulate negligibly-reactive compounds as VOC's, such rules will still be enforceable by the State, but not by EPA.

Comment. The definition should provide further clarification of whether certain carbon compounds fall within the scope of the VOC definition by incorporating the definition of "organic compound" currently promulgated under 40 CFR 52.741(a).

Response. The EPA agrees with this suggestion and has included in the definition an exclusion for carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides and carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which are effectively excluded by the definitions under 40 CFR 52.741(a). This is not a substantive change but merely a clarification of what carbon compounds are well understood by the scientific community not to be considered as organic, and, therefore, could not be volatile organic compounds. Similarly, minor technical changes have been made to identify the specific

chemical name and structure of several of the listed compounds.

Comment. The definition should require that any compounds excluded from any VOC emission limit compliance determination be adequately quantified. Also, the provision allowing EPA or the State to require a source owner to submit monitoring methods or testing methods and results in order to exclude negligibly-reactive compounds should be dropped as long as the "adequately quantified" test is met.

Response. The EPA agrees with the first comment but, as noted above, continues to believe that the provision allowing the enforcement authority to place the burden for adequate quantification on the source owner is an appropriate mechanism for ensuring that emissions are adequately quantified. This authority is discretionary, so that if the enforcement authority believes that the excluded compounds are being adequately quantified or wants to quantify the excluded compounds itself, the authority need not be exercised.

Comment. The definition need not require that a test method for excluding negligibly-reactive compounds be submitted as a SIP revision because, among other reasons, it is unnecessary for issuing new source permits and operating permits. Instead, the definition could indicate that EPA will not be bound by a State determination if the determination has not been approved as part of the SIP.

Response. The EPA agrees with this suggestion and has modified the definition to indicate that EPA will not be bound by a State determination unless it is reflected in the applicable EPA-approved SIP, a construction permit issued pursuant to a new source review program approved or promulgated under Title I of the Act, an operating permit issued pursuant to a program approved or promulgated under Title V, or under other regulations adopted by EPA pursuant to the Act (e.g., 40 CFR Part 60, New Source Performance Standards).

Comment. One commenter noted that the proposed definition contained some confusion about the roles of the source owner, the Administrator, and the State in excluding compounds for compliance determinations, including requiring and approving monitoring data for such purposes.

Response. The EPA agrees with this comment and has revised the definition of VOC's so as not to limit who may exclude, for the purpose of determining compliance, compounds EPA has determined to be negligibly reactive. Also, the authority

to require and approve monitoring data for determining the amount of negligibly-reactive compounds is left to the "enforcement authority." The roles of EPA and the State have been clarified in the change discussed immediately above which provides that (where the State is the enforcement authority) EPA will not be bound by a State determination regarding the monitoring or test methods appropriate for determining compliance unless the method is reflected in one of the EPA-approved or promulgated provisions noted.

Comment. The definition should not indicate that VOC will be measured by the test method in the approved SIP because test methods in the SIP's vary.

Response. The EPA does not agree with this comment. The VOC definition should be implemented through the provisions in the approved SIP. In fact, this commenter's suggested language for the VOC definition continues to incorporate this provision. Finally, if EPA determines that a nationally-uniform test method is appropriate to implement a particular program, it can so specify at that time.

#### Final Action

Today's final action is based upon the material in Docket No. A-90-27 and EPA's review and consideration of all comments received during the public comment period. As provided in EPA's March 1991 proposal and as modified in response to comments described above, the new definition of VOC at 40 CFR 51.100(s) will now govern EPA's consideration of negligibly-reactive VOC's in ozone SIP's. Thus, EPA hereby withdraws its prior policy statements regarding reactivity of VOC's in ozone SIP's as being moot. States are not obligated to exclude from control as a VOC those compounds that EPA has found to be negligibly reactive. However, EPA will neither approve nor enforce measures controlling negligibly-reactive compounds as part of a federally-approved ozone SIP. In addition, States should not include these compounds in their VOC emission inventories and may not take credit for controlling these compounds in their ozone control strategy. Further, negligibly-reactive compounds may not be used for emissions netting [see, e.g., 40 CFR 51.166(b)(2)(c)], offsetting (see 40 CFR Appendix S), or trading with reactive VOC's (see Emission Trading Policy Statement, 51 FR 43814, December 4, 1986).

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 605(b), I hereby certify that this action will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because it relaxes current regulatory requirements rather than imposing new ones. This final rule was submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as required by Executive Order (E.O.) 12291. The E.O. 12291 requires each Federal agency to determine if a regulation is a "major" rule as defined by the E.O. and "to the extent permitted by law," to prepare and consider a Regulatory Impact Analysis in connection with every major rule. Because this rule relaxes regulatory requirements, it is not "major" within the meaning of E.O. 12291. Drafts submitted to OMB for review, any written comments from OMB or other agencies, and any EPA written responses to those comments are included in the Docket. This action does not contain any information collection requirements subject to OMB review under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. §§ 3501 et seq.). This notice has no Federalism implications under E.O. 12612 since it imposes no new requirements on States or sources. Instead, it provides additional flexibility to States to exempt certain compounds from ozone SIP control programs and provides similar exemptions involving FIP and Federal NSR rules.

Assuming this rulemaking is subject to section 317 of the Act, the Administrator concludes, weighing the Agency's limited resources and other duties, that it is not practicable to conduct an extensive economic impact assessment of today's action since the rule promulgated today will relax current regulatory requirements. Accordingly, the Administrator simply notes that any costs of complying with today's action, any inflationary or recessionary effects of the regulation, and any impact on the competitive standing of small businesses, on consumer costs, or on energy use will be less than or at least not more than the impact that existed before today's action.

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Date \_\_\_\_\_ Administrator For reasons set forth in the preamble, Parts 51 and 52 of Chapter I of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations are amended as follows:

Part 51-REQUIREMENTS FOR PREPARATION, ADOPTION, AND

## SUBMITTAL OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS.

1. The authority citation for Part 51 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sections 101(b)(1), 110, 160-169, 171-178, 301(a) and 501-507 of the Clean Air Act, 42 USC §§ 7401(b)(1), 7410, 7470-7479, 7501-7508, 7601(a), and 7661-7661f.

2. Section 51.100 is amended by adding paragraph (s) to read as follows:

### 51.100 Definitions

\* \* \* \* \*

(s) "Volatile organic compounds (VOC)" means any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions.

(1) This includes any such organic compound other than the following, which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity: methane; ethane; methylene chloride (dichloromethane); 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform); 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113); trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11); dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12); chlorodifluoromethane (CFC-22); trifluoromethane (FC-23); 1,2-dichloro 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114); chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115); 1,1,1-trifluoro 2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123); 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a); 1,1-dichloro 1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b); 1-chloro 1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b); 2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124); pentafluoroethane (HFC-125); 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134); 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a); 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a); and perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into these classes:

- (i) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes,
- (ii) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations,
- (iii) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely

fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations, and  
(iv) sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

(2) For purposes of determining compliance with emissions limits, VOC will be measured by the test methods in the approved State implementation plan (SIP) or 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, as applicable. Where such a method also measures compounds with negligible photochemical reactivity, these negligibly-reactive compounds may be excluded as VOC if the amount of such compounds is accurately quantified, and such exclusion is approved by the enforcement authority.

(3) As a precondition to excluding these compounds as VOC or at any time thereafter, the enforcement authority may require an owner or operator to provide monitoring or testing methods and results demonstrating, to the satisfaction of the enforcement authority, the amount of negligibly-reactive compounds in the source's emissions.

(4) For purposes of Federal enforcement for a specific source, the EPA shall use the test methods specified in the applicable EPA-approved SIP, in a permit issued pursuant to a program approved or promulgated under Title V of the Act, or under 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart I or Appendix S, or under 40 CFR Parts 52 or 60. The EPA shall not be bound by any State determination as to appropriate methods for testing or monitoring negligibly-reactive compounds if such determination is not reflected in any of the above provisions.

\* \* \* \* \*

3. Section 51.165 is amended by revising paragraph (a)(1)(xix) to read as follows:

51.165 Permit Requirements.

(a) \* \* \*

(1) \* \* \*

(xix) "Volatile organic compounds (VOC)" is as defined in section 51.100(s) of this Part.

\* \* \* \* \*



4. Section 51.166 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(29) to read as follows:

51.166 Prevention of significant deterioration of air quality.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) \* \* \*

(29) "Volatile organic compounds (VOC)" is as defined in section 51.100(s) of this Part.

\* \* \* \* \*

5. Appendix S is amended by revising paragraph II.A.20 to read as follows:

Appendix S - Emission Offset Interpretative Ruling

\* \* \* \* \*

II. \* \* \*

A. \* \* \*

20. "Volatile organic compounds (VOC)" is as defined in section 51.100(s) of this Part.

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## PART 52-APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

1. The authority citation for Part 52 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 42 USC 7401 - 7642

2. Section 52.21 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(30) to read as follows:

52.21 Prevention of significant deterioration of air quality.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) \* \* \*

(30) "Volatile organic compounds (VOC)" is as defined in section 51.100(s) of this Title.

\* \* \* \* \*

3. Section 52.24 is amended by revising paragraph (f)(18) to read as follows:

52.24 Statutory restriction on new sources.

\* \* \* \* \*

(f) \* \* \*

(18) "Volatile organic compounds (VOC)" is as defined in section 51.100(s) of this Title.

\* \* \* \* \*

3. Subpart O - Illinois, section 52.741 is amended by revising the definition of volatile organic material (VOM), or volatile organic compound (VOC), in paragraph (a)(3) to read as follows:

52.741 Control strategy: Ozone Control Measures for Cook, Dupage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties.

(a) \* \* \*

(3) \* \* \*

Volatile organic material (VOM) or volatile organic compounds (VOC) is as defined in section 51.100(s) of this Title.

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19A

List of Subjects

40 CFR Part 51

Administrative practice and procedure, Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

40 CFR Part 52

Air pollution control, Carbon monoxide, Intergovernmental relations, Lead, Nitrogen dioxide, Ozone, Particulate matter, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Sulfur oxides, Volatile organic compounds.

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